Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1805. [No. 1472.

Public Sale.

ON TUESDAY next,
at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,
RUM
In hhds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Bandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Chocolate
White and brown Soap and } in boxes,
Mould and dipt Candles
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queen's Ware in crates,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c.——ALSO,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
among which are
Cloths, Coatings, Kerseymeres,
Duffils, Plains, Kerseys, Negro Cottons,
Serges, Elasticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes, Russels, Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Callicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
India Muslins and Table Clothes,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Colour'd Threads, Hats and sundry other articles.

Philip G. Marsteller.

Nov. 12.

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44 bales GERMAN GOODS,
assorted,
And for Sale, on moderate terms,
Lately imported from Bremen by the way of Baltimore.

ROBERT YOUNG.

December 7. dom

KILN-DRIED MEAL.
200 barrels of Corn Meal, well dried, and in nice shipping order.
Apply to MORDECAI MILLER.
December 9. d

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400 barrels Corn,
70 boxes fresh Muskatel and Bloom Raisins,
For Sale, by
Mandeville & Jamesson.
December 6. d

Bills on Philadelphia,
At short sight,
In sums to suit purchasers, may be had if immediate application is made to
Lawrason & Fowle.
December 5. d

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE,
Two boxes Irish Linen—*real Coleraines.*
50 barrels prime Pork.

WM. HODGSON.

November 28. d

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12 pipes 2d and 3d proof Cognac Brandy
10 hogsheads, } New-England Rum.
12 barrels }
20 bags Green Coffee
500 lbs single, double, and treble Battle Powder—
30 hhds. } *Muscovado Sugars.*
20 bbls. }
70 boxes old brown Soap.
40 boxes best Havanna Segars.
With a general assortment of Liquors and Groceries as usual; *For sale by*
Mandeville & Jamesson.
November 16. d

NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the President and Directors of the Little River Turnpike Company, at John Gadsby's, in the town of Alexandria, on the 5th December, 1805—

Resolved, That the treasurer notify the stockholders in the Little River Turnpike Company, who have not paid up the several calls due from them, that the situation of the work will not admit of further indulgence; and that he cause legal proceedings to be had against all those who fail to make immediate payment—and that he publish this resolution in one of the newspapers of Alexandria, Leesburg, and Winchester.

True copy.

Levin Powell, *President.*

Dec. 6. d4w

☞ The highest price given for clean Linen Rags, by the Printer of this paper.

MAIL LOST!

ON Saturday, 16th November last, was lost from the Mail Stage, somewhere between Occoquan and Alexandria,
The Colchester Way-Mail.
As this Mail could not have got out of the stage without assistance, and that from design; I will give ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD, to any person who will inform me who committed the act of throwing the Mail out of the stage on that day.

N. ELICOTT.

December 10. 12t

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under the firm of *Joseph Riddle & Co.* of Alexandria, was dissolved the first instant, by mutual consent: All persons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the same, are requested to come forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the concern, as soon as possible. Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly requested to attend to this notice, and make payments to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Of Alexandria.
JAMES DALL,
Of Baltimore.

September 18. tf

JOSEPH RIDDLE
Has Received by the Ceres and other ships lately arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part of his
FALL GOODS;
Which are now opening at his store in Fairfax street, and daily expects an additional supply in the United States from Liverpool.

September 28. d

JUST RECEIVED,
And for Sale by the Subscriber,
100 ps. brown Russia Sheetings } Entitled to
100 do. Ravens Duck } Duk. on Ex.
3 bales German Ticklenburgs
50 bolts Russia Duck
100 barrels Bolton Beef
30 do. Tanners Oil
400 casks Stone Lime
100 boxes mould and dipt Tallow Candles
6 pipes old real Cognac Brandy
West India and New England Rum
And a quantity of Mens, Womens and Childrens SHOES.

John G. Ladd.

November 16. d

TUNIS CRAVEN,
HAS FOR SALE
Best Havanna SEGARS in boxes,
And a few Puncheons
NEW-ENGLAND RUM.

November 13. d

FINAL DIVIDEND.

THE Commissioners in a commission of bankrupt awarded and issued forth against *John Gill*, of Baltimore, merchant, intend to meet on the sixteenth day of December next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of John Caldwell, Esquire, No. 18, North Calvert street, in the city of Baltimore, in order to make a final Dividend of the estate and effects of the said bankrupt; when and where the creditors who have not already proved their debts, are to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of said dividend;—and all claims not then proved will be disallowed.

JAMES H. HOOE,
WM. MACCREERY } *Assignees.*

Nov. 15. (28) d16t

TEN DOLLARS *Reward.*

Left the Little-River turnpike road, about the 10th of September last,
A Negro Man named *JACOB*, belonging to the heirs of THOMAS MASON, deceased. He is about 50 years of age, well made, about 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complection, his head tolerably grey. Whoever takes up said Negro and delivers him to me or one of the overseers on the turnpike road, near Alexandria, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges, by

JOSEPH POWELL, Agent
for the Little River Turnpike Company.

October 24. dtf

Wanted to Hire,
A Negro Girl from 12 to 14 years of age—*Apply to the* PRINTER.
November 12.

For Sale or Charter,

The Staunch fast sailing
Brig NANCY
about 1400 *barrels burthen,*
Has just had a thorough repair, is well found, and will be at HEPBURN'S *Wharf*, in a day or two.—For inventory or terms apply to

John Mc Gowan, & Co,
City of Washington, or to
Lewis Deblois,
Alexandria.

Nov. 20 dtf.

Russia Clean Hemp.

A few tons of the first quality for sale, by

John. G. Ladd.

Dec. 2. dtf.

Mandeville and Jamesson,
OFFER FOR SALE,
For Cash, Produce, or on the usual Credit;
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
LIQUORS & GROCERIES,
Consisting of
Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities.
Philadelphia and Alexandria Loaf and Lump ditto.
Jamaica,
St. Vincents, and } In hhds. &c.
N. E. Rum,
Old Jamaica Spirits, for family use,
Peach and Apple-Brandy,
Cogniac and Bourdeaux do.
Holland and Country Geneva,
70 barrels strong and fine flavored Rye Whiskey.
Madeira,
Sherry,
Old Port,
Lisbon, } WINES.
Malaga, and
Teneriffe
40 cases St. Estaph Medoc Claret,
1 butt old 4th proof Irish Whiskey,
100 cases West Schiedam Gin.
A few hogsheads of choice Molasses,
Tennessee and Georgia Cotton.
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Souchong,
Hyson-skin, and
Bohea } TEAS,
Very carefully selected from the best cargoes for country trade and family use.
Green Coffee, Chocolate, Pearl Barley, Rice, Starch, Fig-blue, Soap, Mustard, Rappee and Scotch Snuff.
SPICES—Pimento, Pepper, Cloves, Cassia, Nutmegs and Mace.
Ginger, race and ground.
Flotant and Orleans Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Allum and Brimstone.
Patent Shot, assorted, from BB to No. 9.
Bar Lead, Hunter's Pipes, Bees Wax, Wrapping Paper, Demijohns, Refined Salt Petre, Chalk,
Mould and Dipt Candles.
British Gunpowder of various qualities from *F* to treble battle.

October 18.

TUNIS CRAVEN,
Has received by the late arrivals an elegant assortment of
GOODS,
—AMONG WHICH ARE—

London superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,	Corded Cambricks,
Bennett's patent Cords,	Lace do.
Do. Waistcoatings,	Rich Colonade and figured India Muslins
Silks, Moleskins, Florentines,	India and British Book do.
Imperial, clouded and white Marseilles,	Lace Caps & Handkerchiefs,
Toilinette, Swandowns,	Extra Silk Gloves,
Flannels, rose Blankets,	Mic Nic Mitts.
Coatings, Plains,	Silk Cord and Buttons,
Kerseys, Hallfhicks,	Cambrick Buttons,
Lamb's Wool, Worsted, Cotton and Silk Hosiery,	Artificial Flowers and Wreaths,
Irish & Flanders Sheetings,	Ostrich Feathers,
4 4 7/8 Irish Linens,	Italian Mantaus,
Shirting Cotton,	Fine India Persians,
Long Lawns,	Baftas, Mamoodies,
Linen Cambricks,	Dowlass, Ticklenburg,
Dimities, Cambrick do.	Osnaburgs, Brown rolls
	&c. &c.

☞ *He daily expects an additional assortment of* FALL GOODS.

Oct. 22. dtf

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

Wanted immediately,
A quantity of CHESNUT RAILS;
For which cash will be given. Apply to
J. H. Hooe.
December 12. dtf

SALT.
2000 *bushels fine Liverpool SALT,*
JUST ARRIVED,
And for sale from on board the brig President by
JOHN TUCKER,
Who has on hand,
20 bbls. New-York prime PORK,
30 do. POTATOES
50 hhds. Muscovado SUGAR
100 bbls. do. do.
30 do. choice HERRINGS
A few bags COFFEE
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson &
Hyson Skin } TEAS
2 pipes old Cognac BRANDY, &c.
N. B. Cash given for FLAXSEED.

November 15. eo

TO BE LET,
THE BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE, lately occupied by *Thomas Matthews*—Likewise, the HOUSE and LOT occupied by the subscriber—who has four elegant EIGHT-DAY CLOCKS for sale.

E. JANNEY.

10th month, 25th. 2awtf

Boarding-House Opened,
By the Subscriber, in Prince-street,
In the house lately occupied by *Thomas Patton*, between the dwelling house of *Dr. Dick* and Mr. *Hodgson's* store—where a few genteel boarders may be accommodated—with or without lodging. Apply to

William King.

November 1. eotf

A good Blacksmith wanted.

To be rented, for one or more years,
AN excellent stand for a Blacksmith and Tavern. There is on the premises two new houses, with a smith's shop and tools and a good garden enclosed, and the tenant may be accommodated with a few acres more if required—possession to be given the first day of January next. A person who can come well recommended will meet with good encouragement. Apply to

JOHN BALL.

Alexandria County, district of Columbia, Nov. 22. } nawtlD

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the Subscribers stable on Friday morning last a light BAY HORSE, 4 years old, about 13 hands high, lately shod all round, mane hogged, and tail docked, four black hoofs, and a large belly. He was about ten days since bought of Mr. *Joseph Gowan*, living near the four mile run. Whoever delivers the said horse to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable expences.

ISAAC ENTWISTLE.

December 2. 3taw

N. B. wanted from 10 to 1500 bushels of good clean barley, for which a generous price will be given.

This is to give Notice,
THAT the subscribers, of Alexandria county in the district of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphans' court of said county letters of administration on the personal estate of *Abram Hewes*, late of the county aforesaid, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 22d day of May next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under our hands this 22d day of November, 1805.

RACHEL HEWES, Adm'x.
GEORGE DRINKER,
PINEAS JANNEY, } Adm'rs.

November 23. 2aw4w

Just Published,
And for Sale by Cottom & Stewart,
A Key to Mystery of Iniquity
OR AN
Address to Men of Candor and lovers of Truth.
BY JOHN WEST,
Of Fairfax County
This work contains a compendium ecclesiastical history, accompanied with the author's reflections; proving *modern episcopacy* to be unscriptural, and human legislation in the Church to be usurpation, &c. &c. May 2.

FURTHER
FOREIGN ADVICES.

Translated from Paris papers to the 19th October, received at Philadelphia, by the Lydia, capt. Webb, 40 days from Bordeaux.

PARIS, October 16.

The following is the historial Exposition just published by the Elector of Bavaria, and which forms his Manifesto against Austria. Never did oppression display itself under a more odious character, and yet such a conduct does not excite the indignation of every Elector! What is the Elector of Saxony about? What is the Elector of Hesse-Cassel about? Are they waiting for Austria to send them an usher of the aulic court, or are they stopping for her to invade their States, and express her surprise that they complain? The Electors of Bavaria, of Wurtemburg and of Baden have made common cause with France: their Houses will receive the tyranny of the House of Austria; a tyranny at every instant, and which extends over all the members of a body which the Emperor of Germany ought to protect.

HISTORIAL EXPOSITION,

Of the motives which have determined the conduct of H. H. the Elector Palatine of Bavaria.

Bavaria, exhausted by an unfortunate war, was recovering in the midst of peace. Without betraying the least uneasiness, she beheld camps forming in the Austrian Princes bordering on her frontiers. Peace appeared to her an object so desireable that she never imagined the Continental powers would seek to disturb the repose they enjoyed.

Thus then when clouds were perceived to rise from afar between France and Russia, hopes were entertained that the distance of these two empires from each other would prevent a rupture, or that at least Germany would avoid taking a part in it. Bavaria too, was so foreign to the differences which divide these two States, that it was difficult to conceive any power would wish her to take arms in this quarrel against France.

Bavaria had no complaint to bring forward against the Emperor Napoleon. By his powerful influence, she had obtained indemnities for losses she had experienced last war; and the courts of Vienna and Petersburgh can not be ignorant, on the contrary, of the interest he took in the affairs of Bavaria, in that conjcur ure.

In this state of things, intelligence was received at Munich that the negociations between France, and Russia, scarcely begun, had broken off, and that at the same time, Austria was assembling numerous armies near Wells, and dispatching troops to the Tyrol.

Several detachments on their way thither crossed the Bavarian territory without any previous notice. On complaints being made of this conduct, the Austrian envoy at Munich gave the most satisfactory explanations, promising that the officers who headed these detachments should be punished. These promises were not fulfilled; and advices were received that the Austrian troops crossed the Bavarian territory more frequently and in greater numbers. This news gave birth to conjectures that the troops of the camps of Wells intended crossing the Inn.

The elector nevertheless still hoped to preserve a neutrality, which the exhausted state of his territories and their geographical position appeared to prescribe.

H. E. H. had already ordered his minister to make overtures to the court of Vienna on this head, when Prince Schwarzenburgh arrived at Munich.

He brought a letter from the emperor of Austria, by which his majesty required the elector in the most precise terms, to join the Imperial troops with his own. This letter contained threats in case of refusal, but an assurance that if acceded to, no pretensions should be brought forward against Bavaria.

It was in this manner that the first overtures were made. The elector had still less reason to think of its being in agitation to bring forward pretensions, as the Bavarian minister had, under the reserve of his electoral highness's approbation, just concluded a treaty, which granted several considerable advantages to his majesty the emperor and to the elector of Salzburgh.

The intentions of the court of Vienna were still better known from the haughty tone assumed by the prince Schwarzenberg, in an audience granted him by the elector, and in a second which he had with the minister of foreign affairs.

He required that the Bavarian army should be delivered up to the Austrian generals, in order to be incorporated with that of Austria. The threat escaped him that in case of refusal it should be disarmed. He likewise demanded an exact statement of the army, and that the elector should reply to these propositions in one day.

Nothing was ready; the elector conceived that he might still rely on the confidence he had in the court of Vienna, and accordingly he sent lieutenant gen. count Nogarolla to his majesty the emperor, and in a letter written with his own hand, represented to him in a manner equally strong and candid, the position in which he was placed, and the necessity he lay under of preserving a system of neutrality.

The elector did not take a single step but what indicated that his sentiments had always been the same, yet general Nogarolla was scarcely set off for his destination, before advices were received at Munich of the preparations making by the Austrian army to cross the Inn.

H. E. H. could not but perceive that the Austrian generals had formed the design, by an appearance of negociation, preventing his taking defensive measures; in order that they might be enabled to get his troops and perhaps his person into their power.

Nevertheless General Mack confessed on this head to a Bavarian officer who had been sent to him, that in consequence of the assurance given to prince Schwarzenberg he had delayed the forced march of General Klenau's division, who were to repair to Neuburgh, in order to cut off the retreat of the Electorial regiment.

The moment was now arrived when H. E. H. no longer confidently relying on the assurances of which until then the Austrian Minister had been so lavish towards him, was induced to take, for the maintenance of his independence a prompt and courageous resolution.

The Court of Munich, by seeking to give time, had no hostile view, but merely that of preserving her neutrality, and of guaranteeing herself by measures which circumstances rendered necessary, from what Prince Schwarzenberg had threatened. Attempts were then made to negociate with him; but what was the astonishment of the Elector and his Minister on finding that this general, who had with so much haughtiness insisted on an immediate reply, had no power whatever to treat, and that in order to bring any matter to a conclusion, it would be necessary to apply to Field Marshal Lieutenant Mack. It was at the very moment that this general and prince Schwarzenberg were making proposals for a coalition that, on the nluth of September the Austrian troops penetrated into Bavaria.

From the first day these troops set foot in the Bavarian dominions, they laid on heavy requistion, insisted on being fed by the country, and began to emit paper money, by obliging it to be received at its nominal value whilst in its own provinces it loses 80 per cent.

Such were the circumstances under which it was proposed to disband & incorporate the Bavarian army.

The orders for the retreat of the troops were only given in the night, on the 8th of September, and after the strongest importunities, the Elector and his minister quitted the capital, in order to retire into the province of Franconia.

Notwithstanding the violent conduct which had been adopted towards the Elector, his confidence in the person of his majesty and in the field marshal was not yet diminished. He in consequence sent lieutenant col. Ribeaupierre to the conference assigned at Haag.

This officer had orders to represent that the junction of the Electorial with the Austrian troops could only be the result of a treaty & not preliminary condition, he was also to declare that his majesty would never consent to their incorporation, and that they had received orders to fire on the first attempt to disarm them.

Prince Schwarzenberg proposed that the troops should be ordered to hault whilst a courier was sent to Vienna to bring back instructions. Lieutenant Colonel Ribaupierre, would have adopted this proposal, but general Mack insisted on the Bavarian columns stopping, whilst his own army should continue their march. Upon this the Bavarian officers withdrew and the negociation was broken off.

The Austrian army approaching the Isor the Bavarian troops dispersed in divers garrisons, retreated so as to avoid falling in with them. They marched towards the Danube and took up their cantonments in the Upper Palatine.

In order that the relations which had existed with the generals of the Austrian army might notwithstanding the removal of the coast, be represented in their true point of view to the government of Vienna, the baron Gravenruth, envoy extraordinary from his H. E. H. to his majesty and who was then at Munich, received orders to repair without delay to Vienna, his majesty wishing by this choice, to express in the strongest manner his desire to preserve the ties of friendship still subsisting.

This minister on the 13th of September, sent his brother charge de affairs to the court of Vienna and captain of his highnesses' staff to general Mack, who was then at Munich; he was the bearer of a letter by which invoking the most perfect neutrality it was offered to determine on a line which the Austrain troops should follow in their march, as also the positions they should occupy: by means of which they should not be in any manner disturbed and every sort of collision would be avoided.

General Mack in his reply by letter, mentioned only what he had already verbally stated to captain Gravenruth, namely; that the emperor would never consent for Bavaria to remain neuter, nor even that as an ally, her troops should remain in a body.

In this conference he entered into a statement of all that had taken place from the mission of baron Novoziltzoff to the establishment of the head quarters at Munich, grounding the sudden invasion of Bavaria, on the necessity of concealing from France the preparation for attack, which were then making.

He rejected every project for drawing a line of demarkation, spoke of the approaching arrival of the Russians, who would not stop until the Bavarian troops were incorporated with the Austrian army, and who would not leave them in safety even in Franconia. He added that the Bavarians ought not to rely on the protection of Prussia, that nothing should divert him from pursuing them every where; that Russia had an army on the frontiers of Prussia in order to watch for that power, and that on the first signal twenty five thousand Cossacks should ravage her provinces.

General Mack and count Burl, the Aussian minister in Bavaria made us of very unguarded expressions relative to the Elector of Bavaria and his ministry. The general finished by saying: "I have it in my power to treat Bavaria as an enemy's country; but I still entertain hopes that every thing will pass over amicably."

Whilst baron Gravenruth was giving an account of these proceedings to his E. H. in order to receive new orders, reports from the civil authorities on the conduct of the Austrain army, were daily received.

Victuals and forage were every where required without payment; receipts alone were delivered, which added other millions to the unpaid debt of last war.

The harness carried away by force from the peasantry, and the horses taken in the streets were immediately employed for the service of the army. Heavy requisitions were levied. The laborers were deprived of their plough-boys.

The Bavarian soldiers absent on furlough were forbidden to rejoin their regiments, under the penalty of having their goods confiscated.

The country was inundated with Vienna bank notes. An ordinance forced them to be received at their nominal value; tradesmen and artificers could not refuse them without exposing themselves to have their property confiscated.

The commandants and commissaries of the army and the minister of Austria at Munich, took measures which belong only to an administrasion legally instituted.

Lastly, the commissary general of the army did not think fit to confine himself to giving orders in the country of which the Austrians were masters; he addressed them also on the 16th and 17th September, to the president of the administration at Amberg.

Orders were given to send every eight days to the army chest, the revenues of different kinds collected in the country, without having previously paid the salaries. The bank notes were also ordered to be received at their nominal value.

Another severe ordinance ordered the Austrian deserters to be delivered up. The president of the administration of Amberg sent back these orders announcing that he could only obey those of his electoral highness.

The minister Gravenruth, nevertheless, conceived it his duty to complain; in consequence of which he sent an officer of staff to the Imperial army.

The archduke Ferdinand, who had in the mean time assumed the command, replied, that the commissary had gone beyond his instructions, and appeared even to entertain doubts whether the complaint was well founded; he reserved to himself to give a reply in four or five days.

As the Austrian troops directed their march to the Upper Palatinate, on the side of Bohemia and Neuburg, the Bavarian army was under the necessity of retiring into the provinces of Franconia.

On the 28th September, the reply of the Archduke Ferdinand was received at Bamberg, he contented himself with referring to the Count Bual, the Austrian minister then at Wurtzburg.

After all that had passed, this minister met with no difficulties in repairing to the court at Wurtzburg.——In an audience which was granted him, he presented to H. E. H. a letter from H. M. by which in consequence of the first propositions, the junction of his troops was insisted on.

The Count Bual afterwards declared that he had full powers to conclude a Treaty of Alliance with Bavaria. He made proposals to which it was difficult to attach any belief. Austria having constantly shown herself adverse to it by a system acted upon for upwards of a century.

Several objections were started to him in renewing to him the demand of acknowledging the neutrality of the Elector; but he declared in the most positive manner, that the Emperor of Austria would never consent to an armed neutrality. Perhaps he would agree to determining a certain extent of the territory for the town of Munich, which the Austrian troops will not trespass on, if H. H. will on his side disband his army.

This idea was of a nature to revolt the Elector and his ministry; still, in order to avoid every reproach of having broken off a negociation which might in the sequel, insured the neutrality of Bavaria, that neutrality was coldly rejected. The Count Buol added that if the Elector would disband his army, the Emperor would consent to his preserving the Franconian troops.

The Minister for foreign affairs repelling this proposal, the Austrian minister said that the Emperor would, also permit the Elector to retain the Swabian regiments but that on these conditions alone he would grant the neutrality.

How happens it that the Austrian Ministry establishes such a difference, more especially so offensive, between the provinces of H. E. H.? His Electoral Highness and the Bavarian nation are equally convinced of the courage which animates the whole army; its fidelity is well known.

The Elector could not give a better proof of his sentiments in this respect than in confiding to the Bavarian and Swabian troops the defence of his country, and to the Franconians the guard of his person and family.

The Count Buol declared moreover, that if H. E. H. did not consent to disarm, H. M. would not on that account treat him as an enemy but that conceiving a just mistrust, he would be forced to act with regard to him as circumstances might prescribe.

It was observed to him how very indeterminate were these sentiments, and in how many ways they might be interpreted. He merely replyed that the ministry of H. H. made him no counter proposal, whilst he stated himself to be empowered to accept any, the object of which was the disbanding of the Bavarian troops. H. B. independence of the Sovereign could not permit that such conditions should ever form the basis of any treaty.

The Count Buol may now with reason observe that he could not make himself be heard, that the Bavarian Ministry would not listen to him and that he completely miscarried in his negociation. On the approach of the French troops he began to form complaints: he gave to understand that he was no onger where he ought to be, and that if overtures were not made him, he would retire to the head-quarters of the Austrian army. Intelligence was in fact received at Court, that on the 27th September, at three in the afternoon, he had quited Wurtzburg.

Thus were terminated negociations which Austria proposed to herself to succeed in, after having overrun with her numerous armies the provinces of a peaceable and friendly neighbour.

☞ A Sermon will be preached on Sunday next, in the Roman Catholic Church at this place, by the Reverend Mr. *Lacy*, and a collection made for the benefit of said Church in the borough of Norfolk.

December 13.

☞ A few copies of the *American Gardner*, may be had at the Book Store of Robert Gray.

WINCHETER, December 10.

Passed through this town, in their way to the seat of government, seventeen Cherokee Chiefs, accompanied by their agent. Their appearance indicates that they have made considerable advancement in civilization. They have with them cloathing of their own manufacture. The raising of cotton, spinning, dying and weaving, is all of their own exertion. It is understood that they have several matters to lay before the executive, which are interesting to their nation and to the United States, with whom they conceive themselves closely connected in the bonds of friendship and interest.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14.

MARRIED on Thursday evening last, at the residence of Mr. *William Deneale*, in Fairfax County, by the Rev. Mr. *Kemp*, Mr. JOHN HOOFF, of this town, to Miss JANETTE DENEALE, daughter of William Deneale.

—At Portsmouth, N. H. Mr. WILLIAM YEATON, of this town, to Miss LUCY CHAUNCEY, daughter of the Honorable *Charles Chauncey*, of that place.

We understand the trial of *John Atkins Burford*, for the robbery and attempt to murder Mr. PETER, of the Bank of Columbia, will commence on Monday next, at 10 o'clock: For the convenience of the Court, it will take place in the THEATRE.

Yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, a man of the name of *James Denison*, in a fit of insanity, threw himself into the river at the county wharf, and was drowned.

Taken for the "ALEXANDRIA DAILY ADVERTISER."

NINTH CONGRESS,
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, *December* 12.

Mr. Newton moved the following resolution:

Resolved,

That the committee of Commerce and Manufactures be instructed to take into consideration the case of the brig George detained in the harbour of Norfolk, with twelve hundred Demijohns of brandy on board, and to report by bill or otherwise—Carried.

Mr. Newton stated that the brig George sailed from Norfolk for Teneriffe, and received in return for her cargo brandy in demijohns——after they were on board the English had issued orders to capture neutrals trading with or having Spanish produce on board—that the master having protested against such orders, applied to the consul, who advised him to endeavour to return to Norfolk, and get further directions from his owners. It is continued Mr. N. a very hard case upon the owners of the brig, for the brandy being in demijohns could not be landed in the United States; and if exported should the British find it upon the sea, it would be entirely condemned. No fraud was attempted, and the parties hoped for relief from this house.

Mr. J. C. Smith from the committee of Claims, instructed to inquire what further steps are proper to remunerate meritorious officers, &c. reported a bill in addition to an act to make provision for persons disabled by known wounds received in the revolutionary war; which was read twice and referred to the committe of the whole.

This bill provides that the provisions of the act of the 3d of March, 1803, shall be construed to extend to all persons, who received actual wounds in the revolutionary war, whether as volunteers or militia, and that they shall be placed on the pension list, though they may have resigned, or have been discharged, or have been in captivity at the termination of the war, and to those who, having during the war received wounds, have since become disabled thereby: authorises the allowance of increased pensions, in cases of such disability, by the secretary at war, on the certificate of two physicians, provided that such augmentation does not exceed a full pension; and prescribes a full pension to a commissioned officer shall be half the amount of his monthly pay, to a non-commissioned officer or private five dollars per month and that no pension shall exceed the half pay of a leiut. colonel.

Tribute to Gen. WM. EATON.

Mr. Bidwell, called for his resolution on this head in order to make an amendment, by striking out the word "sword" and adding "a gold medal with appropriate devices."

This produced a considerable debate. Mr. Joseph Clay opposed the amendment, he thought a sword the most appropriate reward.

Mr. J. C. Smith, spoke to order, he observed that the resolution could not be amended as it now stood.

Mr. Elliot quoted the vote of last session to commodore Preble, (the resolution was read, which voted a Gold medal to the commodore, a sword to each officer serving under him, a months extra pay to the mariners.)

Mr. Elliot continued, and wished the amendment to be adopted, but he thought that a degree of delicacy, and even difficulty, attached, as to the nature of the reward voted. We are informed, continued Mr. E. by the president, that the conduct of Mr. Eaton contributed to effect the peace with Tripoli; if we pay him any compliment, it should be something more than a sword—something worthy the acceptance of an officer of the first grade. When we consider the magnitude of his undertaking, we are astonished. To find a small force, collected from the four quarters of the world, led through the burning deserts of Lybia, by an American, is a phenomenon. If we cannot recognise him as the commander of an army, we can confer upon him every honor as a citizen. It has ever been held to be good policy, especially in republican governments, to reward gallant deeds. A medal was certainly a greater honor, in such a case as this, than a sword: for the latter was presented to the officers who served under commodore Preble.

MR. SMILIE, was of opinion, to proportion the honorary reward to the services performed we ought to minutely examine how great those advantages are which we have received from Mr. Eaton, and compare them with those of other men, who have received great honors. To undergo the fatigues of seeking out the ex bashaw, and to conduct the little band through the desert, and finally, to conquer before Derne, required great courage, conduct, and uncommon perseverance. Mr. Smilie thought that Mr. Eaton deserved every thing equal with commodore Preble, whose character he respected.

Mr. Quincy thought a medal, in such a glorious instance as this now before the the house, more honorable than a sword, which is not appropriate to the exploits in discussion.

A sword, with energy, continued he, is the reward of valor only, which is but a small part of the virtues of Mr. Eaton. Mr. Quincy wished a subject of this importance, when we are endeavoring to do honor to the actions of a great man, had been referred to a select committee, which might have done his merits more credit than the hasty resolution before us.

'Tis not seeking out the ex-bashaw—'tis not leading his little band through the burning desarts of Asia—no—nor the victory before Derne, that we reward. It is the idea of a private citizen, called forward by no official duty; but stimulated by that Godlike attribute, philanthropy; coming a volunteer to execute a plan, formed alone in such a noble mind, at which veteran chiefs with reason might tremble—to surmount apparently unconquerable difficulties, across parching desarts, fearless of plague or famine, to pull a cruel usurper from his throne, and thus release his fellow citizens from cruel bondage. These are the attributes of Mr. Eaton; these are the workings of a great mind. Such is the man we are endeavoring to shew our gratitude to—let us then offer something worthy of such a noble character's acceptance.

Mr. Bidwell's amendment was carried, and the bill referred to a select committee.

Mr. Southard gave notice, that he would to-morrow move for the election of a Chaplain to the house, in place of the Rev. Mr. Glendy, who had declined serving.

Mr. Fisk moved a resolution for instructing the committee of claims to enquire whether any and what compensation ought to be allowed to the collectors of the direct tax.

FRIDAY, December 13.

Mr. Speaker informed the house, that their sergeant at arms, S. Wheaton, had been summoned to attend at the trial of John Atkins Burford, the man apprehended on suspicion of robbing, and wounding Mr. Peter.

Ordered, that the sergeant, have leave to attend the same, on Monday next.

Mr. Crowninshield reported a bill for the relief of Theodorick Armistead, of Norfolk. This bill respects the brig George detained in Norfolk, with twelve hundred demijohns of Brandy on board.

After a lengthy argument, the bill was referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

A letter from the secretary of the treasury was read, stating the necessary appropriations for the year 1806. Referred to the committee of ways and means.

Mr. Thomas reported a bill regulating the grants of land to certain refugees from Canada and Nova-Scotia.

Referred to a committee of the whole, and made the order of the day for Monday.

Report on the petition of Cornelius Brooks, that the prayer be not granted.

On motion of Mr. Quincy this petition was ordered to lie on the table, in order for time for further information on the subject.

The house ballotted for a Chaplain, in the room of Mr. Glendy, resigned: the votes were for the Rev. Mr. Lawrie 62, who was declared elected.

Adjourned.

Petitions presented to the House of Representatives on Wednesday, 11th December 1805.

Petition of *Salvador Callatini*, stated that he was taken into the service of the United States off Tripoli, by Commodore Preble, and was pilot to his ship; that the great success of the American fleet, was in a great measure owing to his knowledge of the harbor of Tripoli, and to his conduct as a pilot; that he had left his family, and friends, and would be put to death if found in the dominions of Tripoli, in consequence of the assistance he rendered the Americans; that he had crossed the Atlantic to seek protection in the United States. He therefore prayed relief.

Referred to the Committee of Claims.

Petition of *Nathaniel Ellicott* stating that he carried the Mail of the United States twenty five miles, namely, between Alexandria and Dumfries; that the town of Colchester, (through which the Mail formerly passed) was entirely gone to decay; not a merchant or any man of large business there. That the town of Occaquan was in a flourishing state; and the road by that route was much better, and easier for horses than the road through Colchester; that large quantities of wheat was manufactured at Occaquan, and fifty thousand dollars worth of goods yearly disposed of there; that he had the bye bag, to carry from Occaquan to Colchester above two miles, where the receipts of postage was very trifling. The prayer of the petition was, to remove the post-office from Colchester to Occaquan, and to alter the post road.

Mr. Thomas observed, that as the petition went to alter a post office, it ought to be referred to the Post-Master General; to which it was answered, that it also went to alter a post road.

Referred to the committee of post offices and post roads.

Petitions of John F. Randolph, and Randolph M. Gilles, of Hannah Crawford, Elizabeth Peckham, Jacob Green, and the inhabitants of Roxbury, near Boston, to make that town a port of delivery.

Referred to Committees.

Petition of Asa Ware, of James Robinson and Catharine his Wife, also referred.

Report on the petition of William Vinall, that he have leave to withdraw his petition.

Mr. Blount, moved the following resolution—*Resolved*, That the committee of Commerce and Manufactures, be instructed to enquire into the expediency of extending the district of Washington in North Carolina, so as to extend to Shell Island. Agreed.

Petition of sundry inhabitants on the rivers Roanoke and Cashiel, in North Carolina, presented last session.

Referred to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

Petition of the inhabitants of Kenhawa in Virginia, praying that a post rout may be established from Kenhawa court house, to the Ohio.

The undersigned consul of the United States of America, for the port and district of Bordeaux maketh known:—That vessels purchased after the date of the present notice, by his countrymen, will not any longer obtain a consular certificate.

WILLIAM LEE.

Bordeaux, 25th October, 1805.

Extract of a letter from Strasbourg, 25th Vendemaire.

"I transmit you this day the fifth official bulletin from the grand army. [This article will be found in the Advertiser of Thursday.]

"Yesterday the following bulletin in writing was circulated in our city:

"The corps of the army of Marshal Bernadotte is at Munich. The junction with the Russians is cut off.

"Sixty thousand Austrians are surrounded without having a single mean of retreating.

"The Emperor has observed to her Majesty the Empress that he wishes her to remain perfectly tranquil; that he occupies a position similar to that he held at Marengo; and that the campaign will be short, but brilliant."

M. Jerome Bonaparte was at Paris the 6th of October last—His squadron at Genoa.

In COMMON COUNCIL,
12th December, 1805.

ORDERED, That Col. George Gilpin and Jonathan Swift, Esq. be a committee to meet General John Mason and Benjamin Stoddart, Esquires, a committee appointed by the Corporation of George-Town, to confer with a committee from this Corporation, on the subject of a turnpike road between Alexandria and George-Town, and report to Council.

Test. JAMES M. McREA, c. c.

For Sale or Freight

The Schooner
BETSEY,
Burthen eight hundred barrels; *Was built in eighteen Hundred and two*—And is without exception the best Schr. belonging to the port—*for terms apply to*
Benjamin Shreve, *jun.*
Dec. 14 dtf.

Coffee, Salt, Cheese, &c.

DOUGLASS & MANDEVILLE,
KING-STREET,
Have just received, and offer for Sale,
7000 lbs best Green Coffee
2500 bushels Coarse and Fine Salt
20000 wt Cheese, some of a superior quality
1000 bushels Oats
200 barrels inspected Herring
10 hogsheads West India Rum
10 do. New-England Rum
40 boxes Candles
10 hogsheads Brown Sugar
20 barrels New England Rum
20 do. Whiskey
5 pipes French Brandy
3 do. Holland Gin;
With a number of other Articles in the Grocery Line.

☞ Being about to close our business, we will dispose of the above articles at a reduced price.

FOR RENT,
The FLOUR STORE, upper end of King street, lately occupied by Messrs. Richardsons. For terms apply to
Joseph Mandeville, jun.
December 14. d1w&1aw3w

Centreville Academy.

ON the 2d day of January next, an ACADEMY will be opened in this place for the reception of Students, under the direction of the Reverend Mr. SNYDER, assisted by one or more Ushers.

This Gentleman has conducted different Academies for the space of several years past, with great credit: his deportment is consonant to his station, and to the accomplishments of a scholar he adds the happy facility of exciting in his pupils the symptoms of literary genius, and to cultivate their mental improvements.

In this institution will be taught the Latin and Greek Languages: the English language grammatically: Geography, History, Elocution; the various branches of the Mathematics; Writing; Arithmetic and Book keeping.

There are few places in our country more advantageously situated for an institution of this nature, than this—Its situation is very elevated and the air salubrious; and in the centre of a remarkably healthy neighborhood; the necessaries of life are cheap and may easily be procured. The strictest attention will be paid to the morals of the Students both in and out of school.

The terms of tuition will be; for the Latin and Greek languages, including Geography, &c. 25 dollars; for the Mathematics 20 dollars; Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, 14 dollars per annum, paid quarterly in advance. A small contribution will be required from each pupil for the purchase of fire wood.

Centreville, Dec. 14. 2aw3ms

PUBLIC SALE.

On MONDAY, the second day of February, 1806, will be sold, on the premises,

A TRACT of LAND, situate on the Potomack, in the county of King George, adjoining Hooe's ferry, containing 356 acres.—On this land is an excellent landing for a fishery; a salt marsh of about 40 acres, from which immense quantities of hay may be cut, and furnishes the best fowling ground of any part of the Potomack in the vicinity. A considerable proportion of the land is in wood, and the arable land on the river is intermixed with shell, which adapts it well to the culture of corn, wheat, tobacco, or cotton.—The terms are, one half in hand, or approved bonds on demand; the remainder in twelve months with interest. A deed of trust will be required to secure the payment of the purchase money.

Gerard Alexander.
December 14. law6t†

Two Journeymen BISCUIT BAKERS, who are compleat workmen, and can come well recommended for their sobriety and industry, will meet with encouragement on application to the PRINTER hereof.
December 14. 3t

VALUABLE FAMILY *MEDICINES.*

Juſt received direct from the Patentees, and *FOR SALE BY*

JAMES KENNEDY, JUN.
DRUGGIST;

The following Valuable Medicines:

Dr. Rawſon's Anti-Bilious and Stomachel Bitters.

PREPARED BY
THOMAS H. RAWSON,
Member of the Connecticut Medical Society.

THESE Bitters have undoubtedly had the moſt rapid ſale of any Patent Medicine ever before diſcovered, and are juſtly appreciated for their ſingular and uncommon virtues for reſtoring weak and decayed conſtitutions, and all that train of complicated complaints ſo common in the ſpring and fall ſeaſons, ſuch as *intermittant Fevers and Agues, long Autumnal Fevers, Dyſenteries, &c.* They are alſo a very pleaſant bitter for common uſe, and where they are known they have taken the place and ſuperceded the uſe of all other bitters in public houſes as well as in private families.—Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Lee's (Windham Billious Pills.

THE great ſale and increaſing demand for theſe valuable pills for theſe twelve years paſt, beſpeak their intrinſic worth. They have proved ſingularly efficacious in *Billious and Yellow fevers, Jaundice, Head Aachs, Dyſenteries, Billious Cholic, Coſtiveneſs, Female complaints, &c.*

The very great demand and high eſteem in which theſe pills are held throughout the United States and the Weſt Indies, has induced many to counterfeit them; the purchaſer is requeſted to obſerve that the name of Samuel Lee, jun. (the patentee) is affixed to each bill of directions, in his own hand writing, or they will not be genuine. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawſon's Itch Ointment.

A certain and ſafe application for that diſagreeable complaint called the ITCH. Price 42 cents a box.

Dr. Rawſon's Anti Billious Pills,
or, Family Phyſic.

The extraordinary celebrity theſe pills have gained, the univerſal demand for them and eſteem of which they are held by medical men of the firſt eminence, are ſufficient teſtimonials of their intrinſic worth. In great colds and ſudden attacks of diſorders, an early uſe of theſe pills often produces the happieſt effects, and taken once in eight or ten days in caſes of indigeſtion, headachs, dizzineſs, pains in the ſtomach and bowels, dyſentries, diarehœas, dropſies, &c. and a liberal uſe of my anti billious bitters in the intermediate time has relieved patients almoſt to a miracle—price 25 cents a box.

Thompſon's Aromatic Tooth Paſte,

For the ſcurvy in the teeth and gums, and for whitening and preſerving the teeth. It likewiſe takes off all diſagreeable ſmells from the breath, which generally ariſes from ſcorbutic gums and bad teeth. This paſte is much in uſe, and highly eſteemed by all thoſe who value the preſervation of their teeth, it may be applied at all times with the greateſt ſafety. It is neatly put up in pewter boxes with paper directions. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawſon's Worm Powders.

A medicine which for efficacy and ſafety in its operation ſtands unrivalled. The moſt authenticated proofs and reſpectable authorities of its aſtoniſhing virtues, and ſurpriſing effects, in extreme and alarming caſes of worms, may be ſeen at the place of ſale. Price 50 cents a packet.

Dr. Cooley's Vegetable Elixir;
Or Cough Drops,

For Coughs, Colds, Aſthmas, ſpitting of blood, and all diſeaſes of the *lungs.* Its merits ſtands unrivalled. Price 50 cents a bottle.

Dr. Cooley's Rheumatic Pills.
Price 50 cents a box.

Hinkley's Infallible remedy for the Piles.
Price 50 Cents a Box.

Very particular directions accompanying each of theſe valuable medicines.

He has likewiſe for Sale,

A general aſſortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Shop furniture and Vials; a few handſome Hall Lamps; Indian Shades; proof vials, Eſſence of Spruce; Patent Blacking; Madeira and Sherry wine; black bottles in hogſheads; Paints ground in oil; and a few barrels Flaxſeed Oil, which he will ſell on reaſonable terms or cath, or to punctual cuſtomers on a ſhort credit.

☞ A generous allowance will be made to thoſe who purchaſe the above Medicines by the dozen.

March 27. 2aw

I wiſh to employ a Man

To manage a ſmall Farm at the mouth of Hunting Creek, near Alexandria. A perſon acadable of conducting a large garden would be preferred.

James Craik.

December 3. 1aw4w

ROBERT GRAY,
BOOKSELLER, KING-STREET.

HAS IN THE PRESS,

And will be publiſhed in about two weeks, in a beautiful octavo volume, on fine wove medium paper, neatly bound and lettered, price *Two Dollars*, a new and very highly intereſting work,

ENTITLED

A NORTHERN SUMMER;
OR,
Travels Round the Baltic,
Through Denmark, Sweden, Ruſſia, Pruſſia, and part of Germany, in the year 1804,
By JOHN CARR, *Eſq.*
Author of the STRANGER IN FRANCE, *&c. &c.*

On hand the following Valuable Books,

Debates of the Virginia Convention on the adoption of the Federal Government.
Pinkerton's Modern Geography, two large octavo volumes, and a beautiful quarto Atlas, containing ſixty-three Maps.
Blackſtone's Cummentaries, (Judge Tucker) five volumes.
Bacon's abridgement of the Law, 7 vols. octavo.
Viner's abridgement of the Law, in 28 octavo volumes bound in calf, London edition.
Hening's New Virginia Juſtice.
Reviſed Code of the Laws of Virginia.
Marſhall on Inſurance.
Park on ditto.
Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, twelve volumes octavo, London edition.
Same Book Philadelphia edition, in eight vols.
Domeſtic Encyclopædia, five volumes octavo.
Holy Bible, in four volumes octavo, printed on fine wove paper with an elegant type.
Anacharſis's Travels, four volumes octavo.
Gillies Greece, four volumes octavo.
Hiſtory of England, by Hume, Smollet, and others, 12 volumes octavo, the two laſt contain the Hiſtory of the American Revolution.
Edward's Hiſtory of the Weſt Indies, a new edition publiſhed by ſubſcription, three volumes are received.
Commercial Dictionary, three volumes octavo.
Boyer on the Diſeaſes of the Bones, 1 vol. 8 vo.
Dictionary of Commerce, one vol. octavo, juſt publiſhed.
Robertſon's Hiſtory of Charles the 5th.
——————— of America.
Johnſon's Engliſh Dictionary, improved by the addition of Walker's ſtandard of pronunciation.
Britiſh Claſſics thirty-nine volumes 12mo. bound in calf.
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Bell's Surgery, 7 vols. 8vo. bound in calf.
Medical Extracts, 5 vols. octavo, calf and gilt.
Rollin's Ancient Hiſtory, 10 vols. 12mo.
Plutarch's Lives, 6 vols. 12mo. *&c. &c.*

R. GRAY,
Keeps conſtantly for Sale,

An extenſive aſſortment of Latin and Engliſh School Books, writing paper, playing cards by the groſs, dozen or ſingle pack; paper hangings; bandbox and bonnet boards; blank books of various ſizes ready made, or made to any given pattern at a ſhort notice, ruled with faint lines, bound with Spring backs, or Ruſſia banded; common and pocket almanacks, for the year one thouſand eight hundred and ſix.

December 2. 1aw4t

N. B. Dr. Ree's Encyclopædia will be put to preſs in about two weeks, thoſe who wiſh to poſſeſs this valunble work at a moderate price, had beſt leave their names with the ſubſcriber as ſoon as poſſible, as the price will probably be raiſed after the publication of the firſt volume.

Robert Gray.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the ſubſcriber, of Alexandia county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of the ſaid county in the diſtrict of Columbia, letters of adminiſtration on the perſonal eſtate of *James A. Sutton*, late of the ſaid county, deceaſed; all perſons having claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed, are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame with the vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcriber, at or before the 12th day of May next, they may otherwiſe by law be excluded from all benefit of the ſaid eſtate.

John Sutton, Adm'r.

November 14. 2aw4w

☞ All perſon indebted to the ſaid deceaſed, are requeſted to make immadiate payment to the above named adminiſtrator.

This is to give Notice.

THAT the ſubſcriber, of Alexandria county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court, of the ſaid county, in the diſtrict of Columbia, letters of adminiſtration on the perſonal eſtate of *John Bowling*, late of the ſaid county, deceaſed; all perſons having claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed, are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame with the vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcriber, at or before the firſt day of June next, they may otherwiſe by law be excluded from all benefit of ſaid eſtate.

Elizabeth Bowling.

December 7. 2aw6w

Valuable Lands and Negroes
FOR SALE.

THE Subſcriber deſirous of diſpoſing of his diſtant property, ſo as to bring his affairs more within his reach and management, offers for ſale the following lands and negroes, at prices ſo reduced as to claim the attention of perſons wiſhing to inveſt money in ſuch property, viz.

CHATHAM, that elegant and highly improved ſeat on the banks of the Rappahannock River, directly oppoſite the town of Frederickſburg, containing about eleven hundred acres, four hundred of which are in wood, and valuable timber, the reſt in cultivation, and pleaſure grounds—The land in tillage is level, a conſiderable part of it has been highly manured, and the whole of it well adapted to the culture of graſs, ſmall grain, and Indian corn, as the crop now growing will atteſt. The houſe and offices are of brick, and on a large and handſome ſcale, with a garden in front containing four acres, laid off with taſte and well planted with the choiceſt fruit trees, now in full bearing, and ornamented with foreſt trees and ſhrubs of almoſt every deſcription.——There is on the eſtate adjoining the river, a griſt-mill built of free ſtone, containing the modern machinery and two pair of ſtones, one of them French Burrs—It commands a large country cuſtom, is well ſituated for merchant buſineſs, and has rented for five hundred dollars per annum exclusive of all the grain of the farm hopper free, which is equal to three hundred dollars more.—There are all neceſſary out houſes, for either convenience or luxury, ſuch as ice-houſe, ſpring-houſe, barn, ſtable, offices, &c. &c. With all theſe advantages and expenſive improvements, this property is offered at a price which the *lands alone* ought to command. There are alſo ſome valuable fiſheries, and quarries of free ſtone on this eſtate.

Alſo, a tract of land generally called Clark's, about two miles below Chatham, on the north bank of the Rappahannock river, and within view of the town of Frederickſburgh, containing upwards of four hundred acres. About one hundred and twenty acres of this tract is Rappahannock river bottom in cultivation, and is well adapted to Indian corn, ſmall grain, &c. the reſidue is in wood, ſurrounding a height, which furniſhes a beautiful ſeite for building.

Alſo, a tract of land in Stafford county, adjoining Stafford court houſe, containing upwards of twelve hundred acres. This is good farming land, and has ſeveral tenants on it.

Alſo, a tract of land in Weſtmoreland and Richmond counties, containing upwards of two thouſand acres, on which there are alſo ſeveral tenants. Theſe two laſt mentioned tracts of land will be ſold in ſmall tenements, or in entire tracts, as may beſt ſuit the wiſhes of purchaſers.

Alſo, a tract of land called Boyd's Hole, containing about one hundred and fifty acres, on the banks of the Potomac, in King George county, on which there are a comfortable dwelling houſe, ſtore and tobacco inſpection ware houſe. Few ſituations combine more advantages, it being an excellent ſtand for a ſtore, ferry and tavern, the two firſt of which are at preſent kept there. The houſes have lately been put in good repair, and the *buildings alone* will rent for three hundred dollars a year. The land is good in quality, and the ſituation abounds in fiſh, oyſters and wild fowl.

Alſo, a valuable Seite for a Mill, with 50 acres of Land adjoining, in King George county, and not far diſtant from the laſt mentioned tract. There has been a mill here for many years which has lately gone to decay, the dam is ſubſtantial and entire, and the ſituation for a country mill not equalled in that neighborhood, commanding a very extenſive cuſtom; the land is covered with cedar, which alone renders it very valuable.

Alſo, ſeveral Lots and Houſes in the town of Frederickſburgh.

Likewiſe, about *two hundred and thirty NEGROES*, of different ages, ſizes and deſcription. A ſale of them by families will be preferred; to effect this they will be offered at a reduced price. As a part of theſe Negroes are at preſent attached to the Chatham eſtate, the purchaſer of that property may be accommodated with any number of them, as well as ſtock of every deſcription.

Bank Stock of any of the Banks in Virginia, Maryland, or the diſtrict of Columbia, will be received in payment for any part of this property at a fair price, and bargains will be given, as the ſubſcriber unable to attend to property ſo diſtant, is anxious to convert it into ſtock.

He will alſo *rent* a number of FARMS on his Ravensworth eſtate, containing from 2 to 400 acres each, on encouraging terms, to good farmers. They lay from eight to ten miles diſtant from Alexandria, George-Town, and the City of Waſhington, and convenient to the turnpike road now building from Alexandria to the upper country.

William Fitzhugh.

October 10. law

A NEW NOVEL.

Juſt Publiſhed, by COTTOM *and* STEWART, *and for Sale, at their Store,*
[PRICE ONE DOLLAR 75 CENTS.]

Fleetwood:
OR
The NEW MAN OF FEELING.
BY WILLIAM GODWIN.

September 18. d

NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the Preſident and Directors of the Little River Turnpike Company, at the houſe of John Gadsby, in the town of Alexandria, December the 4th, 1805—

Ordered, That the Stockholders in the Little River Turnpike Company do, and they are hereby required to pay to the Treaſurer of ſaid Company ten dollars on each ſhare by them reſpectively ſubſcribed, on the firſt day of February, 1806—and the further ſum of ten dollars on each of their ſhares, on the firſt day of May—and the further ſum of ten dollars on each of their ſhares, on the firſt day of July—and the further ſum of ten dollars on each of their ſhares, on the firſt day of September—and the further ſum of ten dollars on each of their ſhares, on the firſt day of November next enſuing the date hereof.

Jonah Thompſon, *Treaſurer.*

December 13. d1ſtFeb

Brew-Houſe—Alexandria.

I NOW have *BEER* ready for delivery, of a quality that I expect will pleaſe.

Thomas Cruſe.

December 13. d2w

JUST RECEIVED,
9 *boxes—containing*
500 pieces Platillas,
500 do. Britannias,
Entitled to drawback on exportation.
ALSO,
30 bbls and 5 hhds New Rum;
For Sale, by
John G. Ladd.

December 13.

THE ſubſcriber will rent the houſe on Fairfax ſtreet, near Duke ſtreet, lately occupied by Mr. James H. Hooe. Apply to Mr. *John Tucker.*—As ſome perſon has reported that the houſe is liable for back rents, the following certificate, from Mr. Nathaniel C. Hunter, (the original proprietor of the lot) who leaſed the houſe and lot to me on an annual ground rent, proves, that there is no truth in the ſaid report.

Stephen Cooke.

☞ I hereby acknowledge, to have received all the ground-rents due on a lot, in the town of Alexandria, on Fairfax ſtreet, leaſed of me by Dr. Stephen Cooke, up to the 3d day of February, 1805.

NATHANIEL C. HUNTER.

October 1, 1805. (Den. 40.) 1aw

TO RENT,

The Dwelling HOUSE at preſent occupied by William Sanford—The houſe is commodious and handſomely ſituated, with every neceſſary out houſe, and has a handſome garden in high cultivation. Apply to

Mr. Thomas Preſton, or
Thomas Sanford.

October 25. d6t.ee

TO LET,

A CONVENIENT two-ſtory Brick Dwelling HOUSE, ſituate on the corner of *Duke & St. Aſaph ſtreet*, lately occupied by RICHARD VEITCH—Apply to

THOMAS CLAGGETT

November 12. eo

COUNTY of ALEXANDRIA.
NOVEMBER 16, 1805.

WAS taken up and committed to the jail of this county, a Negro Lad who calls himſelf MOSES. He ſays he was born of a free woman in Bladenſburg, ſtate of Maryland, and was ſold at the ſale of a Mr. Roſs, of Bladenſburg, to a Mr. Smith and a Mr. Green of New Orleans, and that he was perſuaded to leave there by a Mr. Marſhall, on pretence of getting him his freedom, and was brought to New York, and from there was ſent to Alexandria, in the care of a Mr. Spencer, until the arrival of Mr. Marſhall, who pretended to be his maſter, and left him in the care of Mr. John Gadſby, of Alexandria.—The owner, if he has any, is requeſted to come and prove his property, pay charges and take him away, otherwiſe he will be diſpoſed of as the law directs.

J. Campbell, Jailor.

November 22. 1aw2m

☞ This Mr. Marſhall drew a draft on the Honorable John Marſhall, Chief Judge of the United States, which was proteſted as a forgery it was in favor of ſome gentlemen in New York.

This day is Publiſhed,
And for Sale at ROBERT GRAY'S *Book-ſtore, and* THIS OFFICE,
(PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.)

AN ABSTRACT
OF AN
A P O L O G Y,
For Renouncing the Juriſdiction
OF THE
SYNOD OF KENTUCKY.
BEING
A Compendious View of the GOSPEL,
AND A FEW REMARKS ON THE
CONFESSION OF FAITH.
By Robert Marſhall, John Dunlavy, Richard M'Nemar, Barton W. Stone, John Thompſon.

May 2.

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